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NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Library

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1964

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

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Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor :

G. K. THORLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Meat Inspector.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

B. LIGHTFOOT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Meat Inspector.

Clerk :

E. WILDON

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

M. J. BOWEN

Typist :

Miss S. LOCKETT

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1964

*The Chairman and Members of the
Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District Council.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1964.

Once again the Registrar General's estimate of population at mid-year 1964 showed a small increase only, and even this being mainly accounted for by immigration to new houses.

Total live births decreased once again, dropping to 238 giving a crude birth rate of 13.0 per thousand and corrected birth rate of 12.5. Illegitimate births decreased by one to seven, and the illegitimacy rate remains at approximately half the national figure.

Stillbirths decreased by 1 to the low figure of 3. This figure could well show marked variation in a small District, but the national rate will not alter greatly though pursuing a downward trend. The main cause of stillbirth is probably difficult labour but increasingly adequate antenatal care decreases the loss of valuable infant lives in this way.

Deaths decreased by 1 to 215 and there was a marginal decrease in both the crude and corrected death rates, which remained fractionally above the national figure.

Diseases and lesions of the cardio-vascular system accounted for 115 deaths, deaths due to processes of aging and "wear and tear" which are at present irreversible. These deaths comprise 53.5% of the total deaths.

This year, deaths from malignant disease show a marked fall to 34, but this must not be regarded as being in any way significant as the figures relate to too small a population. Cancer deaths could be reduced permanently and considerably if only people would not cover up their fears of investigation before it is too late, for many

cancers can be eradicated and cured with present-day treatment provided early diagnosis can be made. Some cancers, notably lung cancer, are almost entirely preventable by simple precautions.

Fourteen deaths were from diseases of the respiratory system, a marked reduction on the previous year's figure of 31. Seven of these deaths were due to bronchitis, a preventable disease which causes much ill-health and grave disability among its many victims.

Infant deaths decreased to 8. Of these, 7 occurred in the immediate peri-natal period and could not be regarded as preventable.

Sporadic cases of Measles, which remained generally mild in character, occurred during the year.

There was no case of Food Poisoning, but there were 30 cases of Sonnei Dysentery occurring in the Northern part of the District in the first quarter of the year and these showed a wide distribution of age groups.

The District remained free from Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis. Continued freedom will depend on the maintenance of a high acceptance of the protection offered by family doctors and by the County Council in its Infant Welfare Clinics and Schools. The need for a high protection rate is underlined by the sporadic cases of these diseases which occur throughout the country generally.

On the edge of the Wereton Estate at Audley, the Council's Welfare Accommodation scheme was completed, accommodation being available for 24 welfare cases in 16 Bungalows and 8 flats. In addition, Warden accommodation and a recreation unit were provided.

A scheme for 11 Welfare Bungalows is envisaged at the Drive, Alsagers Bank, adjoining the existing Council Houses.

In September, 1964 a special report was submitted to the Council regarding the need for the provision of an old persons home within the District. Following acceptance of the report, the Council made suggestions to the County Council regarding the most suitable site.

As will be seen from the body of the Report, progress continued to be made with the clearance or closure of unfit houses and with the improvement of older dwellings. Figures are given in the appropriate Tables. During the year, all but five families moved out of the Victoria Place Clearance Area.

I wish to record my grateful appreciation of the capable assistance given to me at all times by Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of the Health Department, and to thank Mr. F. W. Ramm, Clerk of the Council for his help in the completion of this Report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. TOLLAND,

*Council Offices, Sidmouth Avenue,
The Brampton, Newcastle, Staffs.*

Medical Officer of Health

11th August, 1965.

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area at 31st December, 1964—40,121 acres.

Rateable Value 1/4/65—£484,867.

Sum represented by the penny rate : (estimated for year 1965/66) :
£2,215.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population as at June 30th,
1964 : 18,520.

Number of inhabited houses in the area as at 31st December, 1964 :
6,004.

Table 1 shows the distribution of these houses by parishes :

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>			<i>Parish</i>		
Ashley	..	468	Madeley	.. ..	1,188
Audley	..	2,845	Maer	.. ..	182
Balterley	..	67	Mucklestone	.. ..	125
Betley	..	220	Tyrley	.. ..	271
Chorlton	..	145	Whitmore	.. ..	238
Keele	..	255			

Of the total of 6,004 houses, 1,089 (18%) are Council Houses.

In addition, there were a number of occupied caravans and other forms of dwelling as follows :—

TABLE 2.

<i>Parish</i>			<i>Parish</i>		
Ashley	..	5	Madeley	.. ..	9
Audley	..	5	Whitmore	.. ..	1
Chorlton	..	21*	Tyrley	.. ..	1

* Eight were occupied as permanent dwellings.

TABLE 3.

Vital Statistics.

				<i>Newcastle-u-Lyme R.D.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
				<i>Rates per 1,000 estimated Population</i>	
<i>Live Births :</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		
Total	.. 238	124	114	12.95	18.4
Legitimate	.. 231	120	111	12.47	—*
Illegitimate	.. 7	4	3	0.48	—*
Illegitimacy Rate per 1,000 total live births				29.41	72

				<i>Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths</i>	
<i>Stillbirths :</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		
Total	.. 3	3	0	12.6	16.4
Legitimate	.. 3	3	0	12.6	—*
Illegitimate	.. —	—	—	—	—*

Comparability factor 0.96

Therefore the corrected birth rate is 12.43.

				<i>Rates per 1,000 estimated Population</i>	
<i>Deaths :</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		
Total	.. 215	116	99	11.6 (Crude)	11.3
				12.6 (Corrected)	

Comparability factor 1.09.

				<i>Rates per 1,000 related Live Births</i>	
<i>Infant Mortality Deaths under One Year of Age</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		
Total	.. 8	6	2	33.6	20.0
Legitimate	.. 8	6	2	34.6	—*
Illegitimate	.. —	—	—	Nil	—*

				<i>Rates per 1,000 related Live Births</i>	
<i>Neonatal Mortality Deaths under Four Weeks of Age :</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		
Total	.. 7	5	2	29.4	13.8
Legitimate	.. 7	5	2	30.3	—*
Illegitimate	.. —	—	—	Nil	—*

				<i>Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths</i>	
<i>Peri-natal Mortality Deaths under One Week of Age plus stillbirths</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		
Total	.. 10	8	2	41.5	28.2
Legitimate	.. 10	8	2	42.7	—*
Illegitimate	.. —	—	—	—	—

* Rates not available

TABLE 4.

Summary of Deaths of Children under One Year of Age.

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
M.	4 days	Pneumonia ; Cyanotic Heart Disease
M.	1 hour	Prematurity
F.	18 hours	Primary Atelectasis
F.	1 hour	Hydrocephalus
M.	3 days	Primary Atelectasis
M.	7 hours	Prematurity ; Primary Atelectasis
M.	1 day	Primary Atelectasis
M.	3 months	Pneumococcal Septicaemia ; Otitis Media

Table 5 shows the Infantile Mortality Rate for the last ten years in Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District and England and Wales, and the average rates during the period.

TABLE 5.

<i>Year</i>		<i>Newcastle-under-Lyme R.D.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1955	..	12	24
1956	..	13	23
1957	..	11	23
1958	..	33	22
1959	..	36	22
1960	..	12	21
1961	..	18	21
1962	..	22	21
1963	..	40	21
1964	..	33	20
Averages	..	<u>23.0</u>	<u>21.8</u>

Employment Conditions.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange, Newcastle states :—

“ When the January 1964 count of the unemployed register was taken there were 651 unemployed (549 males and 102 females) which represented 2.2% of the insured population but the position improved steadily until December, 1964, when there were 458 unemployed (375 males and 83 females) which was 1.5% of the insured population.

Industrial activity was maintained at a high level throughout the year and there was always a substantial number of unfilled vacancies. The demand for women workers was far in excess of the

supply and evening shifts aimed at attracting married women were operated from either 5-45 p.m. to 9-45 p.m., or 6-0 p.m. to 10-0 p.m. In fact the supply of women workers fell so far below demand that one Newcastle firm opened a factory in Lancashire where there were more women workers available.

A Chesterton bakery was closed but the workers made redundant were readily re-absorbed. Coalmining was regularly in need of labour and redundant mineworkers from North-East England were recruited. Substantial building work was undertaken, Keele University and the Madeley College of Education being two very active sites. Brick production was at a very high level and stocks at local manufacturies were virtually non-existent.

During the year 1,144 men and 1,002 women were placed in employment in the area of the Newcastle Employment Exchange and 403 men and 150 women were placed in neighbouring areas and further afield."

Section B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. Examination of Samples.

Examination of samples of water etc., is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service and the Public Analyst, Chemical Laboratory, Stafford.

2. Services provided by the Staffordshire County Council.

(a) The Ambulance Service, Health Visiting, District Home Nursing and Midwifery Services, and Domestic Help Scheme are operated by the Staffordshire County Council.

The Ambulance Depot for the Area is situated at Newcastle Road, Knutton, Newcastle, Staffordshire and the telephone number is Newcastle 69201.

Details of District Nurses, etc., are as follows :—

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Area Covered</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Nurse H. Rhodes, 32, Beresford Dale, Moss Estate, Madeley	District Nurse/ Midwife	Madeley, Keele, Leycett, Scot Hay	Madeley 279
Nurse S. Jones, 17, Furnace Lane, Madeley	District Nurse/ Midwife	do.	Madeley 217

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Area Covered</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Nurse E. Rhodes, Rose Cottage, Newcastle Road, Betley	District Nurse/ Midwife	Betley, Balterley, Alsagers Bank, Halmerend	Betley 383
Nurse M. G. McKean, 8, Sandy Lane, Red Bull	District Nurse/ Midwife/Health Visitor/School Nurse	Ashley (part) Mucklestone, Tyrley	Hales 214
Nurse J. A. Yates, 29, Esselie Av., Ashley	District Nurse/ Midwife/School Nurse	Ashley (part) Chapel and Hill Chorlton, Maer	Ashley 311
Nurse N. Davies, 16, Leaswood Place, Clayton	District Nurse/ Midwife/Health Visitor/School Nurse	Whitmore	Trentham 58354
Nurse L. Braddick, 31, Chester Crescent, Westlands	District Nurse	Relief for above three districts	Newcastle 64957
Nurse M. E. Graham, The Studio, Church Street, Audley	District Nurse	Audley, Wood Lane, Bignall End	Audley 287
Nurse M. J. Meredith, 52, Vernon Av., Audley	Midwife	Audley, Wood Lane, Bignall End	Audley 597
Mrs. D. Robinson, 7, Ferndown Drive, Clayton	Health Visitor	Balterley, Betley, Keele, Madeley	
Miss E. H. Podmore, Highway Lane, Keele	Health Visitor	Audley, Bignall End, Wood Lane	
Vacant	Health Visitor	Alsagers Bank, Apedale, Halmerend, Miles Green, Scot Hay	

(b) In addition, the County Council operates the under-mentioned Infant Welfare Centres :—

Infant Welfare Centres :—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Doctor in Attendance</i>
Village Hall, Ashley	Fortnightly Tuesdays, 2 – 4 p.m.	Doctor J. Tolland
Central Methodist School, Halmerend	Fortnightly Wednesdays, 2 – 5 p.m.	Dr. E. M. Prendiville
Council Offices, Audley	Tuesdays, 2 – 4 p.m.	Dr. E. M. Prendiville
Village Hall, Furnace Lane, Madeley	Thursdays 2 – 5 p.m.	Dr. E. M. Prendiville

(c) The scheme for vaccination and immunisation of children against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is carried out by the County Council.

The following details give the number of children immunised during 1964.

TABLE 6.

Diphtheria

<i>Initial Immunisation</i>				
Under 1 year	..	..	..	65
1– 4 years	..	..	..	283
5– 9 years	..	..	..	84
10–14 years	..	..	..	17
				<hr/> 449 <hr/>
<i>Reinforcement Doses</i>				
5– 9 years	223
10–14 years	114
				<hr/> 337 <hr/>

Whooping Cough Vaccination

Up to 4 years	274
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Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The figures below give the details of vaccination given to individuals during 1964.

Three Doses Oral Vaccine	..	301
Two Injections	.. ..	16
Three Injections	.. ..	9
Fourth Injection	.. ..	5
Oral Third Dose after two Injections	.. ..	52
Oral Fourth Dose after three Injections	.. ..	239

I would point out that since June, 1964, Oral vaccine only has been used.

3. Hospitals.

There is one hospital in the District, for treatment of thoracic conditions, at Loggerheads.

The District is also served by hospitals in Newcastle and Stoke-on-Trent, administered by the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee.

Section C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following Table shows the number of cases notified during the last five years, together with the average numbers during the period.

TABLE 7.							<i>Average Numbers for five years</i>	
			1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	
Scarlet Fever	..	..	13	—	1	—	—	2.8
Diphtheria	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	43	2	—	—	42	17.4
Measles	..	..	89	230	18	295	114	149.2
Acute Poliomyelitis		..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers		..	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Acute Pneumonia	..	..	4	18	4	8	8	8.4
Dysentery	..	..	39	55	10	2	30	27.2
Meningococcal Infection		..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia		..	—	—	1	—	—	0.2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			—	—	—	—	—	—
Food-poisoning	..	..	10	1	3	35	—	9.8
Tuberculosis								
Pulmonary	..	..	6	7	2	4	3	4.4
Non-Pulmonary		..	2	3	—	—	—	1.0

* Notifiable cases only, *viz.*, primary or influenzal

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 8.

New Cases and Mortality during 1964

		NEW CASES				DEATHS			
		Males		Females		Males		Females	
Age Periods		Respir- atory	Non- Respir- atory	Respir- atory	Non- Respir- atory	Respir- atory	Non- Respir- atory	Respir- atory	Non- Respir- atory
Under 5	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44	..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
45-64	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over		—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	..	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—

TABLE 9.

Incidence and Numbers of Deaths during the last Ten Years.

		NEW CASES		DEATHS	
Year		Respiratory	Non- Respiratory	Respiratory	Non- Respiratory
1955	..	7	4	5	—
1956	..	7	1	2	—
1957	..	3	—	1	—
1958	..	3	—	—	—
1959	..	9	2	2	—
1960	..	6	2	2	—
1961	..	7	3	—	—
1962	..	2	—	—	1
1963	..	3	1	1	—
1964	..	3	—	2	—
Totals	..	50	13	15	1
Averages		5.0	1.3	1.5	0.1

TABLE 10.

**Incidence Rates and Death Rates of Pulmonary Tuberculosis
in the District during the last Ten Years.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Incidence Rate of Pulmonary Cases (Number of New Cases per 1,000 Population)</i>	<i>Death Rate of Pulmonary Cases (Deaths per 1,000 Population)</i>
1955	0.39	0.28
1956	0.39	0.12
1957	0.17	0.06
1958	0.17	0.00
1959	0.39	0.11
1960	0.33	0.11
1961	0.39	0.00
1962	0.11	0.00
1963	0.21	0.05
1964	0.18	0.12
Averages	0.27	0.08

It may be seen from Table 10 that, the incidence rate of pulmonary cases was below the average for the last ten years.

TABLE 11.

**Number of Tuberculosis Cases on Register
31st December, 1964**

<i>Total Cases</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
155	66	59	125	14	16	30

With modern methods of treatment, Tuberculosis is less of a medical problem but remains a grave social problem, with particular regard to the questions of suitable housing of active and infective cases.

TABLE 12.

CAUSES OF DEATH

In Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District 1964

							M.	F.
	All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	116	99
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	2	0
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
3.	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
6.	Meningococcal Infections	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
9.	Other Infective and parasytic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	0	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	..	—	0
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	15	8
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	0	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	12	18
18.	Coronary Disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	32	9
19.	Hypertension, with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	14	9
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	5	14
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	5	9
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	2	0
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	0	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	—	0
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
32.	Other defined and undefined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	11	7
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	2	0
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	0	0

The figures in Table 12 are those supplied by the Registrar-General, who states that the classification of some deaths is modified in the light of fuller information obtained from the certifying practitioner in response to special inquiries.

This possible source of discrepancy between the figures given in Table 12 and those in the body of the Report must be borne in mind with regard to the causes of death.

Section D

ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

Private Building.

152 houses were completed during the year, making a total of 790 since the end of the war, and 58 houses were under course of construction at the end of the year.

Council Building.

By the courtesy of the Clerk of the Council, I am enabled to present the requisite statements (Tables 13 and 14).

From Table 14 it may be seen that 28 houses were erected during the year and a total of 875 had been erected since the end of the war.

64 dwellings were under construction at Wood Lane on 31st December, 1964.

Table 14 shows the total number of houses built or acquired by the Council under all the Housing Acts :—

TABLE 13.

Pre-war	..	..	..	..	208
War-time	..	..	..	..	6
Post-war	..	..	..	..	875
					1,089
					1,089

Envisaged—11 Aged-persons Bungalows at Alsagers Bank.

30 Dwellings at Madeley Heath.

50 Dwellings at Betley.

There were 335 applicants on the housing list at 31st December, 1964.

Of the total number of POST-WAR HOUSES erected as at 31st December, 1964.

Parish and Site		No. of Houses completed		1/1/64 to		Total	Airey	Types			Traditional	No. of Bedrooms			4	Parish	Totals
		1/4/46 to 31/12/63	31/12/63 to 31/12/64	Aluminium	Swedish Timber			1	2	3							
AUDELEY:																	
Halmerend ..	28	20	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	8	14	26	—			
Wereton ..	317	8	325	50	—	—	—	—	—	275	29	70	223	3			
Wood Lane ..	56	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	14	42	—			
Alsagers Bank	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	10	8	—			
Bignall End	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	4	8	—	AUDLEY	459	
ASHLEY:																	
Charnes Road	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	ASHLEY	42	
Sovereign Lane	40	—	20	24	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	8	32	—			
BETLEY:																	
Church Lane	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—			
East Lawns ..	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	8	6	—	BETLEY	16	
CHORLTON:																	
Chapel Chorlton	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	2	CHORLTON	6	
KEELE:																	
Quarry Bank	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	KEELE	8	
MADELEY:																	
Onneley ..	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	4	—			
Furnace Lane	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	14	1	—	—			
Bevan Place	26	—	26	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—			
The Moss	228	—	228	22	—	—	—	—	—	206	6	98	116	8	MADELEY	273	
MAER:																	
Aston	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	MAER	12	
Blackbrook	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—			
MUCKLESTONE:																	
Knighton	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	MUCKLESTONE	8	
TYRLEY:																	
Almington	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—			
Loggerheads	41	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	24	17	—	TYRLEY	49	
WHITMORE:																	
Acton	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	WHITMORE	2	
TOTALS	847	28	875	96	26	12	741	57	277	528	13	TOTAL	875				

Section E

TABLE 15.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1964 for the Rural District of Newcastle-under-Lyme in the County of Stafford.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act. 1937 and 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Inspect- tions</i>	<i>Number of Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	9	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	15	8	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) —	—	—	—	—
Total	22	17	Nil	Nil

2. *Cases in which Defects were found.*

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found Referred To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted By H.M. Inspector</i>
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)				
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	—	—

PART 8 OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111).

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of out-workers in Aug. list requ'd by Sect. 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failing to supply list</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecu- tions</i>
Wearing Apparel making, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports as follows :—

“ The number of factories in the Rural District is small, but these are of reasonably good standard and quite well maintained in so far as working conditions are concerned.

One brick and tile factory remains in production, and this is a modernised works at Madeley Heath.

Three fairly extensive sand and gravel workings are in operation and one factory dealing with the treatment of milk.

In addition, there was a Nylon factory at Pell Wall.”

Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports as follows :

Section F

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water.

The greater part of the District is supplied by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board and a small area is supplied by the Mid and South-East Cheshire Water Board from the pumping station at Bearstone by a bulk supply to the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board. In addition, there are two other supplies, *viz.* estate mains supply at Whitmore, and the supply from the East Shropshire Water Board in Tyrley Parish.

TABLE 16.

Summary of Results of Analyses of Water Samples taken in the Area in 1964

				<i>Bacteriological</i>		<i>Chemical</i>	
				<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
1.	Staffordshire Potteries Water Board	..	..	1	—	1	—
2.	<i>Other Public Mains :</i>						
	Whitmore Parish	..	..	3	—	3	—
3.	<i>Private Supplies :</i>						
	(a) Audley Parish	..	..	—	1	1	—
	(b) Muckleston Parish	..	..	—	1	1	—
	(c) Tyrley Parish	..	..	—	3	3	—
	(d) Whitmore Parish	..	..	—	1	—	—
<i>Total number of analyses</i>				4	6	9	—

In the case of the unsatisfactory samples referred to at 3, two were taken from a well at a farmer's request to determine suitability for drinking purposes for cattle.

In the other four cases the owners were advised to take the usual precautions before using the water for drinking purposes. Advice was also given with regard to protective methods for the wells to prevent as far as possible any further pollution of the supplies.

The Engineer and Manager of the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board has supplied the following information with regard to water supplies from the Board :—

“The water is derived from deep wells and boreholes sunk in the New Red Sandstone rock.

During 1964, Bacteriological examinations made numbered 79, of which 42 were untreated, and 37 of chlorinated water.

None of these samples showed Faecal Coli reactions, or Clostridium Welchii reactions. All were certified as conforming to the highest standards of bacterial purity, indicating a water pure and wholesome and suitable for purposes of public and domestic supply.

Twenty-five samples were chemically analysed and from a chemical aspect these, too, were certified as pure and wholesome. The water is of a moderate hardness ; the saline and mineral constituents in solution are moderate ; it is of a neutral reaction and free from metals. The water is not plumbo-solvent, and the organic quality is of the highest standard.

Softening of the water is not undertaken.

The consumption of water for domestic purposes, unmetered trade and waste in the whole of the Board's area of supply for the year 1964, averaged 33.55 gallons per head per day.”

The percentage of the number of houses in the District at the end of the year from piped mains in 1964 was estimated to be about 98.

The number of houses supplied from stand-pipes was 7—Tyrley Parish, and there are 49 supplied from private wells.

With regard to the Ministry of Health's requirements that the number of dwelling-houses and population supplied from public mains (a) direct to houses, and (b) by means of stand-pipes, should be given, it may be seen from the above that the proportion supplied from stand-pipes is negligible.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The new sewage disposal scheme at Ashley and the extension of the sewers in Keele and Madeley were completed during the year.

The laying of storm relief sewers at Audley and Bignall End was completed and a length of old sewer renewed at Bignall End.

Work was commenced on the extension of sewers and the construction of a new ejector station at Baldwins Gate.

Consideration was given to a joint scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the villages of Knighton and Woore with the Drayton Rural District Council and an outline scheme was prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers.

Nightsoil Collection and Disposal.

This service is carried out by direct labour and operates throughout all parishes of the Rural District.

The cleansing of septic tanks and cesspools on the Council's smaller housing estates continued to be carried out satisfactorily, and also the emptying of private septic tanks, for which service a charge of £1 10s. 0d. per load was made.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The collection of household refuse in all parishes continued satisfactorily, but some difficulty was experienced during the year in finding tipping areas for domestic refuse and this problem became increasingly difficult particularly insofar as the central area of the District was concerned.

The increase in bulk of household refuse generally has tended to aggravate the problem of refuse disposal and it would seem that a method of reducing the bulk will need to be resorted to.

Rodent Control.

Details of the work carried out in connection with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, are given on the following page (Table 17).

Disinfestation throughout the year by the Council's rodent operative at tip-sites, schools, canteens and other premises continued to show highly satisfactory results.

In the case of private properties and schools, the cost of the work was reclaimed from the owners.

Sanitary Accommodation.

During the year 49 privies were converted to the water-carriage system (44 being connected to sewers and 5 to new septic tanks) and 59 premises which were discharging to private septic tanks, were connected to public sewers.

TABLE 17.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agricultural
1. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	—	21	12	33	3
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—					
Common rat { Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	12	6	18	3
Ship rat { Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse { Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	6	6	12	—
2. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	23	5	—	28	18
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—					
Common rat { Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	23	1	—	24	8
Ship rat { Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse { Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	1	—	1	—
3. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	476	42	29	547	24
4. Number of infested properties (in Sections 1 and 2) treated by the L.A.	23	18	12	53	3
5. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	228	19	14	261	3

Section G

TABLE 18.

HOUSING ACT, 1957 AND PREVIOUS ACTS. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

In Clearance Areas.

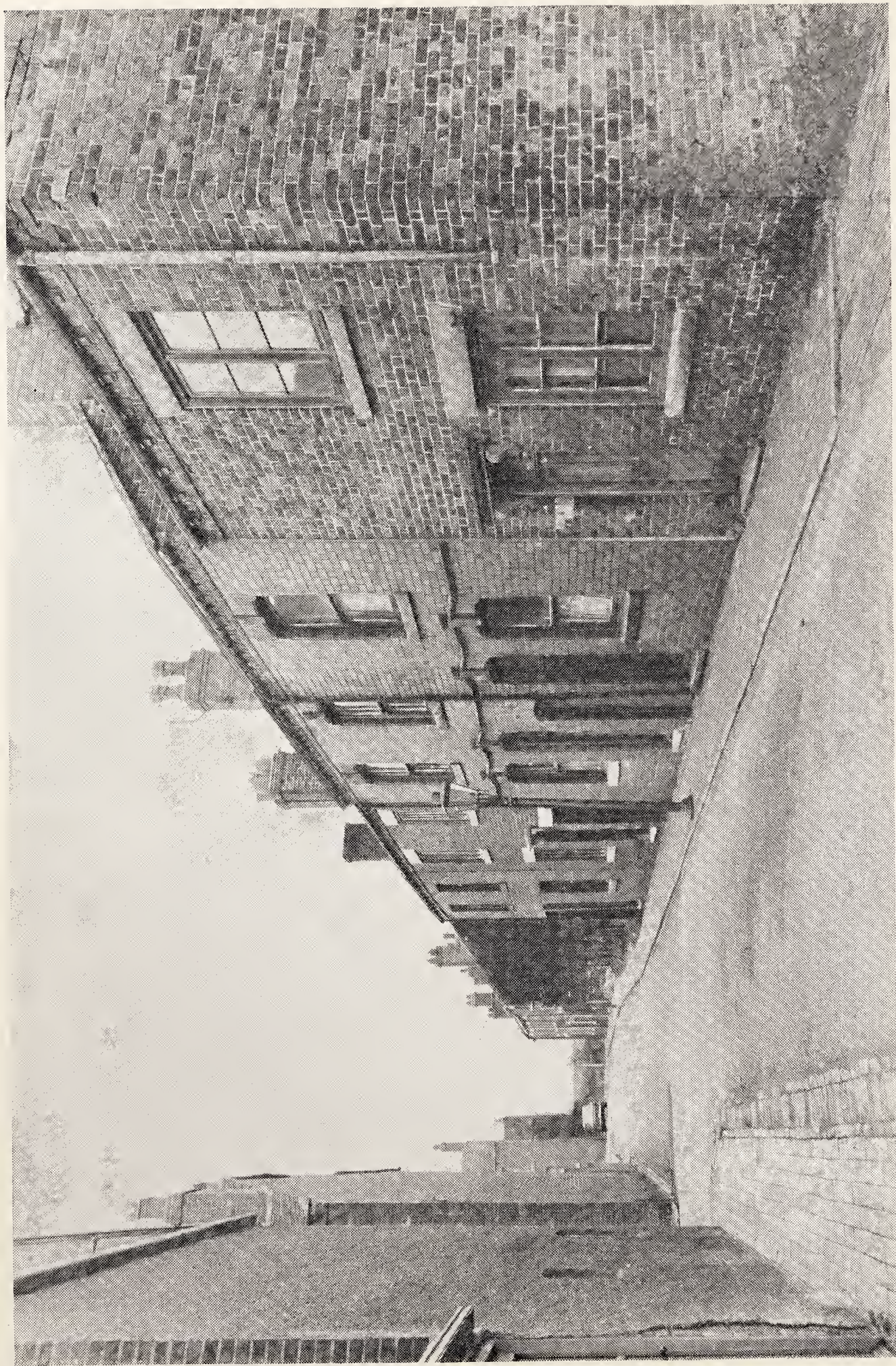
Houses Demolished	Unfit for human habitation	—
	Included by reason of bad arrangements	—
	On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—
Persons Displaced during quarter	From houses unfit for human habitation	17
	from houses included by reason of bad arrangement	—
	From houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—
Families Displaced during quarter	From houses unfit for human habitation	6
	From houses included by reason of bad arrangement	—
	From houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—

Not in Clearance Areas.

Number of Houses Demolished	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 ...	13
	Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—
	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—
	Houses included in unfitness orders made under para. 2 of the Second Schedule to the Land Compensation Act, 1961	—
Persons Displaced during quarter	From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	16
	From local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—
	From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—
	From houses included in unfitness orders	—
Families Displaced during quarter	From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	7
	From local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—
	From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—
	From houses included in unfitness orders	—
Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed		7



Victoria Place Clearance Area.



Victoria Place Clearance Area.

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED.

Number of Houses	Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	23
	Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957 ...	—
Persons Displaced during quarter	From houses to be closed :— Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	41
	Under Section 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957 ...	—
Families Displaced during quarter	From houses to be closed :— Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	16
	Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957 ...	—
Parts of Buildings Closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957 : Number of Houses		—
Number of Persons Displaced		—
Number of Families Displaced		—

C. Unfit HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

After informal action by local authority :—	by owner ...	69
After formal notice under Public Health Acts :—	(a) by owner ...	—
	(b) by local authority	—
After formal notice under Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 :—	(a) by owner ...	—
	(b) by local authority	—
Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 :—	by owner ...	—

RENT ACT, 1957.
FIRST SCHEDULE
CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair during 1964.

OVERCROWDING

The number of known cases of overcrowding and near overcrowding relieved during the year by rehousing in Council Houses was 4.

Note—

Accurate figures of statutory or “near statutory” cases of overcrowding are not available, and, since changes do not always come to notice, no reliable assessment can be made. The figure of 4 cases given above as abated is likely to be an underestimate.

**IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.
HOUSING ACTS, 1959—1961.**

The improvement grant system continued to be operated satisfactory and I give below details of discretionary and standard grant applications :—

Discretionary Grants.

TABLE 19.

Applications dealt with during 1963.

<i>No. of Applications dealt with 20</i>	<i>No. of Houses involved 21</i>	<i>No. of Applications refused —</i>	<i>Applications granted Owner/ Occupiers Others</i>	
			17	3
<i>Applications withdrawn —</i>	<i>Total Value of Approved Expenses £11,184 8s. 6d.</i>		<i>Total Value of Grants Approved £5,591 19s. 2d.</i>	

Table 11 gives details of applications dealt with between 31/7/49 when the Housing Act, 1949 came into operation and 31/12/64 :—

TABLE 20.

1.	<i>Applications.</i>				
	(a) Received .. .. .	..	..	..	295
	(b) No. of dwellings involved	..	..		339
2.	<i>Applications.</i>				
	(a) Approved .. .. .	..	..	..	264
	(b) No. of dwellings involved	..	..		298
3.	<i>Applications.</i>				
	(a) Rejected .. .. .	..	..	..	24
	(b) No. of dwellings involved	..	..		34
4.	<i>Applications.</i>				
	(a) Withdrawn .. .. .	..	..	..	7
	(b) No. of dwellings involved	..	..		7
5.	Total Value of Approved Expenses	..	..	£158,282 16	9
6.	Total Value of Grants Approved	..	..	£72,760 8	4

Standard Grants.

TABLE 21.

<i>Applications dealt with during 1964</i>				
<i>No. of Applications dealt with</i>	<i>No. of Houses involved</i>	<i>No. of Applications refused</i>	<i>Applications granted</i> <i>Owner/</i> <i>Occupiers</i> <i>Others</i>	
39	40	—	30	9
<i>Actual Cost of Providing Standard Amenities</i>		<i>Total Amount of Grants Approved</i>		
£14,249 16s. 6d.		£6,898 0s. 3d.		

Table 13 gives details of applications dealt with between 14th June, 1959 and 31st December, 1964 :—

TABLE 22.

<i>No. of Applications dealt with</i>	<i>No. of Houses involved</i>	<i>No. of Applications refused</i>	<i>Applications granted</i> <i>Owner/</i> <i>Occupiers</i> <i>Others</i>	
187	194	2	149	36
<i>Actual Cost of Providing Standard Amenities</i>		<i>Total Amount of Grants Approved</i>		
£55,243 19s. 11d.		£23,753 2s. 10d.		

Section H

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Meat.

There are two licensed slaughterhouses operating in the District. Slaughtering was carried out regularly at these premises each week : the number of cattle, sheep and pigs killed up to the end of the year and details of condemned carcasses and offal are shown on Table 22.

Other Foodstuffs Condemned.

It was found necessary to seize the following foodstuffs during the year :

Meat at Retail Shops	..	9 ³ / ₄ lbs.
Canned Meats	..	3 ¹ / ₄ lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables	..	5 ¹ / ₄ lbs.
* Other Foods	..	65 ³ / ₄ lbs.

* (being many varied Goods taken from a shop which had ceased to operate).

TABLE 23.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	235	—	—	961	248	—
Number inspected	235	—	—	961	248	—
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	2.6	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.2	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Food Premises Generally.

Details of the number of food premises in the area, by type of business are given below :—

Bakeries	3
Butchers	16
Fish and Chips	4
General Grocers	14
Mixed	84
Cafes	5
	<hr/>
	126
	<hr/>

In addition, there is one mobile Fish and Chip Shop registered and operating within the district.

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows :—

- (a) Storage and sale of ice-cream—87 (two of whom manufacture and the remainder sell pre-packed ice-cream).
- (b) Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale—22.

and at the end of the year there was one dairy at Hill Chorlton registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949–1954.

Routine inspections of food premises were continued throughout the year, special attention being paid to the maintenance of hygienic conditions in connection with the storage and preparation of foods. The total number of inspections of registered food premises was 82.

During certain of the inspections referred to above, the notice of shopkeepers and cafe proprietors was drawn to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955–1956 and action requested, where necessary.

There was one complaint of foreign matter in food, (which was reported to the Council) viz : a small piece of wrapping paper in a meat pie, but in view of the previous good record of the bakery it was decided that legal action should not be taken.

The Service area astride the M.6 motorway continued to operate satisfactorily.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

During the year there were 24 cases of Suspected Anthrax reported. All carcasses were dealt with under the procedure laid down in the Anthrax Order of 1938.

Action was taken and advice given, where necessary, with regard to treatment and disposal of milk at the affected premises.

Section I

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Table 24 below gives details of action taken under The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 :—

TABLE 24.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number of Premises Registered during the year</i>	<i>Number of registered Premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of Premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	35	35	7
Retail Shops	25	25	6
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	1	1	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	10	10	2
Fuel storage depots ..	2	2	—
Totals	73	73	15

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT 21

In this Schedule—

“ general inspection ” means any inspection of premises to which the Act applies which is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with as respects those premises : and “ registered premises ” means any premises in respect of which a notice under section 49 of the Act has been received by a local authority or by the London County Council and the expression “ premises registered ” shall be construed accordingly.

Cinematographs Acts 1909—1952 ; Theatres Act, 1843.

Applications for licences were made in respect of three premises during the year and visits and inspections carried out to ensure compliance with the Acts, with regard to lighting, means of escape in case of fire, seating accommodation and sanitary facilities.

Petroleum Acts.

Visits were made with regard to the installation of petrol tanks at service stations within the District and 10 tanks and pipelines were tested during the year.

